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OCT 18 '84 horticultural
products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FHORT 10-84
October 1984

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products continued their slide in August of this year. Exports for the month were \$190 million, down 2 percent from last year. A \$9 million drop in shipments to Canada was the major factor behind the August drop. For the 11 completed months of fiscal year (FY) 1984, exports are 3.2 percent less than last year. The most favorable results have been in the Arabian Peninsula, where exports increased by 9 percent and Japan, where shipments are running close to 3 percent above last year's pace. The Singapore and Hong Kong markets are holding steady, but the remaining East Asian markets recorded a disappointing 26 percent decline in export sales. The brightest spots among the commodities through August of FY 1984 were fresh vegetables, led by celery and onions, and tree nuts, led by almonds.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

 *This issue of the Horticultural Product Review circular does not contain a *
 *horticultural import table for August due to the unavailability of data at *
 *time of publication. Import figures for August and September will appear in *
 *next month's publication. *

MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Brazil is now allowing the imports of apples and pears from Northern Hemisphere countries. During a September 18 meeting with the U.S. Agricultural Counselor and other U.S. officials, the International Coordinator of Brazil's Finance Ministry stated that apples and pears were removed from the suspended list on April 26, 1984 and that import licenses are now freely available. The basic duty is 32 percent ad valorem, but during August-December, 10,000 tons (from all sources) may enter paying a 15 percent duty. Latin American countries, including Argentina and Brazil, pay no duty. The United States exported only 17 tons of apples and 293 tons of pears to Brazil in 1983/84 (July-June) because of the import restrictions. In 1981/82, prior to the clampdown on imports, 3,018 tons (158,000 cartons) of apples and 3,404 tons (167,000 cartons) of pears were shipped.

--In South Korea reduced acreage and flooding have created a shortage of onions and garlic in a period leading up to the peak consumption season. A government tender for onions and garlic resulted in large purchases from Spain, the Netherlands and China. U.S. suppliers were not able to meet the specifications of this tender at a competitive price. However, future tenders for fresh onions and garlic might be required. Results of the tender opened on September 18 are as follows:

Commodity	: Quantity	Price	Origin
	:(Metric Tons)	(\$/MT)	
Fresh Garlic....:	1,000	730	China, mainland
Flake Garlic....:	200	1,620	China, Taiwan
Flake Garlic....:	200	1,768	China, mainland
Onions.....:	5,000	340	Spain
Onions.....:	5,000	340	Netherlands

No further import tenders for onions and garlic have been announced, although it would appear that the quantities scheduled for import will fall far short of meeting the production deficit. Shortages of onions and garlic (as well as radishes, red peppers and Chinese cabbage) will be extremely noticeable in November when most households purchase large quantities to make "kimchi", a pickled mixed vegetable preparation which is a staple in the Korean diet. For the time being, the government is reportedly allowing imports of onion and garlic powder by industrial consumers to discourage their purchase of fresh products which are in short supply. The U.S. Agricultural Trade Office in Seoul, Korea will contact local food processors and inform exporters via the trade leads system if any of the processors are in the market for U.S. onion and garlic powder. That system will also be used to report any future fresh product tenders.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is expected to announce the fresh orange import quota for the second half of the Japanese fiscal year (October-March) will be 18,500 metric tons. This will bring the total global quota for the year to 93,000 tons, the amount agreed to under the new U.S./Japan bilateral trade agreement. The quota last season was 82,000 tons.

--There is likely to be a pre-Christmas opening for Norwegian apple imports according to trade sources. This could boost U.S. apple exports to Norway to above 6,000 tons (315,000 cartons). The United States exported 4,110 tons of apples to Norway in 1983/84.

--Reports from Taiwan indicate the Ministry of Finance plans to lower the upper limit on import tariffs for 126 categories of items to 65 percent within five years. Tariffs on these items are to be reduced to 80 percent this year. Currently all have duties of 90 percent or more. Categories proposed for inclusion in the list include vegetable products and wine. The 126 categories, which include approximately 1,000 items, must still be approved by the Executive Yuan and the Legislative Yuan before the list of specific items is made available.

--The Japanese Government has revised downward its estimate of the 1984 Hokkaido onion crop because of unfavorable growing conditions during July and August. The crop is now estimated at 404,100 metric tons, 40,000 tons less than previous estimates and 4 percent below the 1983 harvest of 420,800 tons. Reportedly, some Japanese importers have contracted purchases of U.S. onions at prices of \$7.00 per 20 kilogram bag, c&f for jumbo-size onions. U.S. exporters should benefit from the smaller 1984 Hokkaido crop by increased sales to the Japanese market.

--The NTUC-Fairprice Supermarket chain in Singapore carried out an American foods promotion to coincide with the 4th of July Independence Day celebrations. This is the first time the Fairprice chain has carried out an American foods promotion. Prominently featured in all 34 stores were U.S. fruits and vegetables, wines, snack foods and canned goods. Importers of U.S. foods sponsored wine tastings, food samplings, and cooking demonstrations throughout the two-week period. Customer attendance during the promotion was very good and the individual stores reported a sales return appreciably higher than average.

--The American Institute in Taiwan sponsored a food show June 26-28. The show, featuring hotel and restaurant equipment as well as food products, was held in the Main Hall of Chinese Television Service. This is one of the three television networks in Taiwan and helped bring extensive media coverage to the event. A visit by the 1984 Northwest Cherry Queen brought additional glamour to the show. There were 15 exhibitors representing 19 U.S. food interests which attracted almost 3,000 local representatives from Taiwan's food and food related industries. Products generating the most interest included fresh, canned, and dried fruits, wine and nuts. Taiwan's increasingly sophisticated market for food products presents many opportunities for U.S. exporters and it is hoped another show in the not too distant future can build on the successes achieved thus far.

--A U.S. food fair was carried out by the seven branches of the Firma Supermarket chain in five towns in West Malaysia. A wide range of U.S. foods including fruits and vegetables, processed foods, wines and snack foods were featured. Taste testing was carried out in all outlets at the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur. Opening highlights included square dancing, a Malay cultural dance, and a break dance demonstration.

--FAS has obtained exhibit space at Saudi Food '85, an international food exhibit to be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, February 10-14. Space will be available to private firms, cooperators, state and regional groups. The cost for a booth will be \$750. FAS requires that each exhibit booth represent not more than three exhibitors and each booth must have at least one commercial representative for the products exhibited. Products to be exhibited are to be sent prepaid to Bruce Transfer Corporation, 22 Lawrence Lane, N. Lawrence, New York, to the attention of Terry Saccone and must arrive no later than January 18. The cost of consolidating and air shipping to Riyadh will be \$2.00 per pound, gross weight. If you are interested in participating in the FAS "USA" exhibit area, please contact Robert Mannion at (202) 447-7927 or Evans Browne at (202) 447-3031, or write to the Export Programs Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

--The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), cordially invites U.S. food and beverage companies to participate in FOODEX Japan 85 in Tokyo International Trade Center (Harumi Pier), March 11-15, 1985. This 10th International Food exhibition is now established as the largest event of its kind in Asia. Last year over 90,000 trade buyers did business with 750 exhibitors from 16 countries. FOODEX Japan is Asia's only major specialized trade show wholly committed to the catering and food industries exclusively. U.S. exhibits will be high value and value-added products such as meats, seafood, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, bakery products and beverages, just to name a few. This exhibition offers a great, cost effective opportunity for U.S. companies to make new contacts and increase sales in this massive market. If you are interested in a booth, you can receive a participation kit by writing to: Ed Heslop, Export Programs Division, Room 4944-South Building, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, or call: Ed Heslop at (202) 475-3408 or Jim Schlick at (202) 447-6343.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--Japanese imports of Florida grapefruit during 1984/85 could decline from the 6.1 million carton (117,000 tons) figure reported by Japan last season. Importers are said to have experienced significant operating losses last year due to an overall weakness in consumer demand for fruit in general, consumer apprehension over the introduction of cold-treated grapefruit shipped by Florida, and a higher than normal incidence of deterioration for warehoused fruit. Leading Japanese importers feel that grapefruit imports should not exceed 6 million cartons in order to assure profit margins. Most Japanese importers express a strong preference for receiving grapefruit treated with Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) and feel that a dependence on cold-treatment will limit shipments. More than 70 percent of all grapefruit arrivals last season occurred March-June. The Environmental Protection Agency, however, has approved the use of EDB for grapefruit exports only during October-January. It is not yet known what effect, if any, the discovery of citrus canker in Florida will have on exports to Japan.

--U.S. imports of fresh pineapple from Mexico during the first 7 months of this year were down nearly 50 percent from last year to 11,771 metric tons. The decline has been attributed to excessive rain and pest problems (nematodes) in the key pineapple producing area of Mexico. The pest problem, reportedly begun towards the end of 1983, has been aggravated because the high cost of pesticides has prevented many farmers from purchasing them. Total U.S. imports of fresh pineapple during January-July were 43,059 metric tons, down 15 percent from 1983. Honduras, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic represented the bulk of the remaining imports.

--Australia plans to increase vegetable production to meet the growing demand of the Singapore market. A 62 hectare market garden is being developed at Jindong, near Perth in Western Australia, which will provide 2,000 tons each of cauliflower and onions and a million heads of lettuce annually for export to Singapore. In 1983, Australian exports of fruit and vegetables to Singapore were \$35 million, making Australia the fifth largest supplier to that market. During that year, Australia shipped to Singapore 3,507 tons of cauliflower (60 percent of Singapore's imports), 5,604 tons of carrots (96 percent), 1,144 tons of leafy vegetables (17 percent), and accounted for 4 percent of Singapore's onion imports.

--Brazil's citrus industry is experiencing a new wave of optimism following the outbreak of citrus canker in Florida. This is based on the belief that canker will slow the recovery of the Florida citrus industry from the December 1983 freeze and will encourage the continuation of heavy imports of orange juice. Brazil increased the minimum export price for frozen concentrated orange juice from \$1,700 to \$1,800 per metric at 65° brix. The new price is reportedly effective for shipments made under January-March quota allotments. The new minimum export price is \$700 above the pre-December freeze level.

--The 1984/85 apple crop in the major producing countries of North America and Europe is expected to be 8 percent above the poor 1983/84 harvest. Despite large crop estimates for most countries, growing conditions in the major producing countries were less than optimal during the 1984 season. Cool, wet weather prevailed throughout most of North America and Europe during the pollination period adversely affecting yields, quality and, in some instances, fruit size. In Western Europe, maturation was delayed for approximately 2 weeks.

--The offices of the "Commission of Inquiry into Marketing Practices for the Potato Industry in Eastern Canada" were opened in Ottawa on August 24. The Commission, authorized by the Minister of Agriculture last May, was established in order to inquire into and report upon the production base of the potato industry in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and to make recommendations for improvements. All aspects of potato marketing are to be considered, including producer organizations and government programs in support of marketing activities. Other major areas of study will involve transportation assistance and market potential in interprovincial and export trade, pricing policies and competition in other countries. The final report of the Commission is to be presented to the Minister not later than May 31, 1986.

--Iraq's supplies of dates for export will be drastically reduced in the 1984/85 season. The President of the Iraqi Dates Authority announced that the 1984 date crop is expected to be about 115,000 tons--69 percent lower than the 1982 crop (last year for which data are available). The poor crop was attributed to bad weather, including intensive dust storms in some areas, and pest problems. The Dates Administration has announced that it will discourage the export of low-value bulk-packed dates in polyethylene bags. Emphasis will be in the export of retail-packed dates. The United States imported 1,205 tons of dried dates from Iraq in August-July 1983/84, 11 percent of total volume. Iran is the most important origin for U.S. date imports.

--Pear output in major producing countries for 1984/85 is forecast at 9 percent below last season. Pears were more severely damaged than apples by the inclement weather, particularly in the European Community and the United States where pear output is expected to be the lowest since 1978.

PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons)

COUNTRY	APPLES			PEARS		
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Canada.....	478	486	475	31	29	28
Mexico.....	394	302	380	47	49	51
United States.....	3,681	3,771	3,780	729	703	624
Total.....	4,553	4,559	4,635	807	781	703
Belgium/Luxembourg:	270	203	242	97	102	67
Denmark.....	59	47	55	3	4	3
France.....	1,977	1,550	1,854	428	414	450
Germany, Fed. Rep.:	2,637	1,313	1,752	534	380	429
Greece.....	255	310	340	99	146	123
Italy.....	2,642	2,059	2,183	1,142	1,219	1,041
Netherlands.....	440	403	430	105	135	102
United Kingdom.....	340	293	288	40	54	45
Total.....	8,620	6,178	7,144	2,448	2,454	2,260
Austria.....	340	263	279	57	49	52
Norway.....	44	50	48	8	9	11
Spain.....	892	1,047	1,106	451	559	482
Sweden.....	43	42	38	5	5	6
Switzerland.....	140	99	134	22	20	21
Yugoslavia.....	746	557	420	177	165	135
Total.....	2,205	2,058	2,025	720	807	707
Grand Total.....	15,378	12,795	13,804	3,975	4,042	3,670

WORLD ALMOND SITUATION

World almond production for 1984/85 recovered from last season's low levels with an increase of 68 percent due to the record California crop. Supplies in the major producing countries of the Mediterranean, however, are down slightly due to shorter crops in Italy and Turkey and frost damage in Spain.

The combined 1984/85 season carryin of the six major producers is less than half of last season's level. The short 1983 crops in the United States and Spain, combined with relatively good movements account for the sharply reduced stock. Combined exports of the major producers are likely to show a slight growth of 5 percent over last season.

ALMONDS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
(METRIC TONS, SHELLLED BASIS)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
ITALY								
1982/83.....	11,000	16,000	1,574	28,574	10,218	14,856	3,500	28,574
1983/84.....	3,500	29,000	1,000	33,500	17,000	15,000	1,500	33,500
1984/85.....	1,500	17,000	2,000	20,500	6,000	14,000	500	20,500
MOROCCO								
1982/83.....	300	3,500	---	3,800	1,100	2,500	200	3,800
1983/84.....	200	5,300	---	5,500	1,300	3,900	300	5,500
1984/85.....	300	5,300	---	5,600	1,300	4,000	300	5,600
PORTUGAL								
1982/83.....	2,919	4,200	3	7,122	1,291	2,500	3,331	7,122
1983/84.....	3,331	3,500	---	6,831	3,220	2,200	1,411	6,831
1984/85.....	1,411	4,000	---	5,411	2,500	2,000	911	5,411
SPAIN								
1982/83.....	32,100	60,000	---	92,100	45,000	26,000	21,100	92,100
1983/84.....	21,100	32,000	---	53,100	30,000	20,000	3,100	53,100
1984/85.....	3,100	50,000	---	53,100	25,000	20,000	8,100	53,100
TURKEY								
1982/83.....	2,300	12,000	---	14,300	300	10,000	4,000	14,300
1983/84.....	4,000	12,700	---	16,700	2,300	10,200	4,000	16,700
1984/85.....	4,000	9,300	---	13,300	2,300	10,300	700	13,300
UNITED STATES								
1982/83.....	73,035	157,400	318	230,753	80,379	^{1/} 68,862	81,512	230,753
1983/84.....	81,512	108,900	92	190,504	80,568	67,554	42,382	190,504
1984/85.....	42,382	235,900	68	278,362	104,000	81,000	93,350	278,350
TOTAL								
1982/83.....	121,654	253,100	1,895	376,649	138,288	124,718	113,643	376,649
1983/84.....	113,646	191,400	1,092	306,135	134,388	118,854	52,693	306,135
1984/85.....	52,693	321,500	2,068	376,273	141,100	131,300	103,861	376,273

^{1/} Includes substandard crops diverted to oil and losses as follows: 1982, 7,243 tons; 1983, 9,118 tons; 1984, 11,800 tons.

October 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

Spain

Spain's 1984 almond crop, although well above last year's low level, fell substantially short of potential due to frost damage in early March and subsequent drought conditions in some of the major producing areas. Despite the larger crop, a 33-percent decline in exports is expected during the 1984/85 marketing year due to low carryin stock as well as competition from the United States. F.o.b. export prices for shelled almonds in August 1984 ranged from \$322 to \$368 per 100 kg. compared with \$333 to \$360 per 100 kg. in 1983. Spain's major market for shelled almonds is Europe. Available trade data for calendar year 1983 are as follows:

SPAIN: EXPORTS OF ALMONDS
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	: 1982	1983
West Germany.....	5,657	9,800
USSR.....	---	6,500
France.....	5,542	6,078
Algeria.....	2,400	5,000
Switzerland.....	2,387	3,462
United Kingdom.....	728	1,006
Others.....	7,732	9,642
Total.....	24,445	41,488

SOURCE: U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Madrid

Spanish almond growers and exporters benefit from various government assistance programs. Growers receive subsidized fuel and low interest loans for structural improvements, primarily for irrigation projects, as less than 10 percent of Spain's almond acreage is under irrigation. Exporters receive a 1.2 percent rebate (down from 1.5 percent last year) of the f.o.b. export value of almonds as an incentive to encourage exports. Finally, the government maintains a working capital loan fund from which exporters can borrow at a subsidized interest rate.

Italy

During the 1983/84 marketing season, Italian almond exports reached the highest level of recent years, favored both by the large crop and reduced competition from Spain and the United States in the major European markets. The chief destination for Italian exports was West Germany, followed by other EC countries. Due to both a smaller crop and keen competition, a sharp decline in almond exports is forecast for the 1984/85 marketing year.

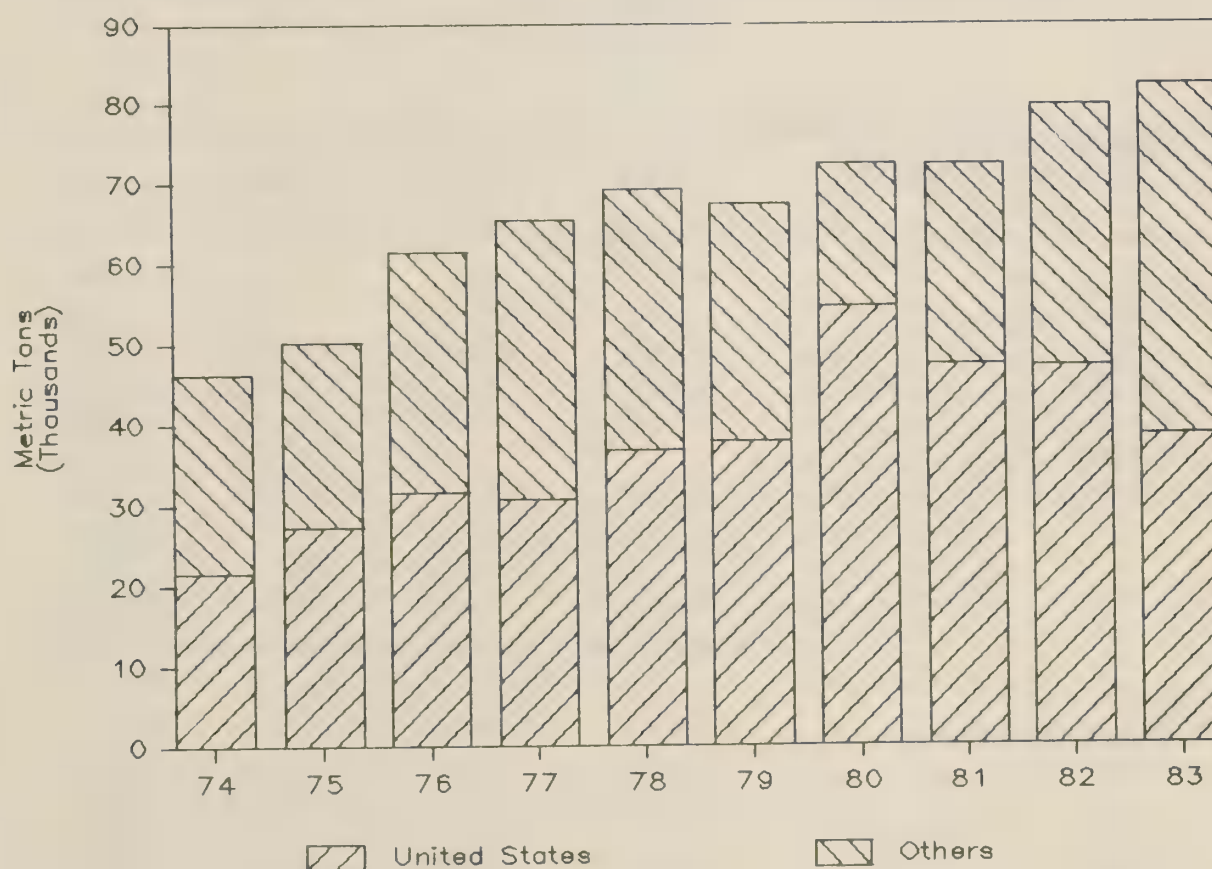
The only EC program for almonds is a subsidy for exports to non-EC countries. However, since only 10 to 15 percent of Italian almond exports are exported outside the EC, only a small share of the exports benefitted directly from this subsidy. The subsidy is 9.67 ECU/100 kg., equal to \$7.23/100 kg. at the current exchange rate, or approximately 2 percent of the world almond price.

United States

Export earnings of U.S. almonds were \$269 million in 1983/84, a 22 percent increase from a year earlier. The increase in export volume was insignificant with exports of the shelled and inshell categories dropping slightly and the prepared and preserved category registering a moderate increase. West Germany, the United States' leading customer, purchased 3 percent less in 1983/84. Shipments to most other European countries also declined. In contrast, shipments to Japan, the United States' second largest market for shelled almonds, continued to increase.

U.S. almond trade with the EC has declined slightly in recent years, although the overall volume of EC imports increased. EC imports of shelled almonds from Spain, Italy, Portugal and Greece show steady increases since 1980. The combined imports from these countries accounted for 53 percent of the total EC imports of shelled almonds in 1983.

EC: IMPORTS OF SHELLED ALMONDS



The continued slump in exports of inshell almonds is due largely to restrictive Indian import practices. However, in May of this year the Indian Government changed the import duty on almonds from 190 percent ad valorem to a specific rate of 49 rupees per kg. for inshell almonds and 64 rupees per kg. for shelled almonds. The ad valorem equivalent of the new duties, although still high, are well below the previous levels.

ALMONDS

Opening prices in the United States for the 1984 almond crop were 20-25 percent lower than last year's opening. Selling prices range from \$1.25 to \$1.36 per pound (\$276-\$300 per 100 kg.). Trade sources consider these prices realistic in light of the record crop expected in California, world supplies that are 32 percent above 1983 levels and the record strength of the U.S. dollar versus most foreign currencies.

The United States is expected to be a formidable competitor in Europe during the 1984/85 marketing year. Export prospects are promising in light of the record California crop and the reduced supplies from Spain.

Dawn A. Gyawu (202) 382-8911

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AND JAPAN: IMPORTS OF SHELLLED ALMONDS CALENDAR YEARS (Metric Tons)

Importing Region and Country of Origin	1980	1981	1982	1983
EC				
United States.....	54,494	47,236	47,125	38,536
Spain.....	9,673	12,833	17,170	18,996
Italy.....	3,252	7,047	7,700	14,730
Portugal.....	655	1,068	1,315	3,013
Greece.....	65	413	2,349	2,926
Other.....	4,260	3,660	4,038	4,169
Total.....	72,399	72,257	79,697	82,370
JAPAN				
United States.....	9,340	8,741	13,211	13,224
Other.....	0	0	8	30
Total.....	9,340	8,741	13,219	13,254

SOURCE: Statistics Office of the EC (NIMEXE), and Official Statistics of Japan

Oct. 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Div., FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORT OF ALMONDS
MARKETING YEARS 1982/83-1983/84 1/
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	ALMONDS, SHELLLED			ALMONDS, INSHELL			ALMONDS: PREP. AND PRES.		
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
NORTH AMERICA & CARIBBEAN									
Canada.....	2,675	3,322	3,092	539	476	301	1,032	1,348	898
Mexico.....	162	85	196	96	44	116	31	2	28
Other.....	66	54	143	11	8	3	22	22	30
Total.....	2,903	3,461	3,431	646	528	420	1,085	1,372	956
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina.....	542	61	24	---	---	---	30	---	2
Chile.....	50	---	---	---	---	---	1	20	---
Colombia.....	95	72	39	---	---	---	1	6	---
Venezuela.....	400	350	213	11	21	23	32	40	2
Other.....	33	44	3	15	7	27	13	1	2
Total.....	1,120	527	279	26	28	50	77	67	6
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY									
Belgium-Lux.....	725	523	462	30	---	1	175	205	129
Denmark.....	1,664	1,766	1,473	10	10	---	22	14	41
France.....	5,239	4,300	3,749	77	---	---	2,323	2,750	2,436
Germany, Federal Republic.....	24,281	13,986	12,082	141	20	56	5,513	5,730	7,021
Italy.....	465	153	21	19	18	14	17	1	---
Netherlands.....	2,422	2,647	1,893	30	---	20	913	832	904
United Kingdom.....	4,775	4,543	5,489	50	73	20	2,471	2,616	2,781
Other.....	20	20	70	---	---	---	1	---	---
Total.....	39,591	27,938	25,239	357	121	111	11,435	12,148	13,312
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE									
Austria.....	422	426	311	---	---	---	32	53	145
Finland.....	439	490	317	---	1	20	121	107	158
Norway.....	2,009	1,848	1,593	31	3	---	262	132	119
Spain.....	3	---	130	38	---	1	1	71	127
Sweden.....	2,880	3,669	2,609	19	---	44	267	188	216
Switzerland.....	1,899	1,505	1,938	---	1	40	883	1,014	967
Other.....	27	10	50	---	---	---	11	3	---
Total.....	7,679	7,948	6,948	88	5	105	1,577	1,568	1,733
EAST EUROPE & RUSSIA									
Soviet Union.....	4,355	1,998	599	---	---	---	18	2	---
Other.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
MIDDLE EAST									
Bahrain.....	92	82	96	---	1	1	1	8	33
Jordan.....	275	127	70	1	12	20	42	---	---
Kuwait.....	472	469	303	37	47	40	38	14	156
Lebanon.....	876	205	551	---	---	---	7	27	45
Saudi Arabia.....	1,214	1,511	1,047	6	249	51	359	530	416
Syria.....	849	417	93	---	---	---	---	---	---
United Arab Emirates.....	941	512	370	---	15	---	15	72	172
Other.....	139	240	277	9	15	---	27	14	66
Total.....	4,858	3,563	2,807	53	339	112	489	665	888
AFRICA									
Algeria.....	---	---	2,082	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canary Islands.....	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt.....	57	53	93	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rep. South Africa.....	356	421	443	---	3	---	182	196	248
Other.....	18	5	3	1	---	---	11	2	17
Total.....	459	479	2,621	1	3	---	193	198	265
ASIA & OCEANIA									
Australia.....	1,220	1,055	1,958	49	1	9	337	291	364
China.....	15	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
Taiwan.....	891	1,143	840	47	17	4	125	66	125
Hong Kong.....	67	59	93	6	7	7	178	189	214
India.....	264	178	112	3,611	2,060	1,378	6	37	23
Japan.....	8,610	9,900	12,278	22	40	161	2,287	2,758	2,995
Korea, Republic of.....	96	49	14	---	273	280	5	9	17
Malaysia.....	81	98	122	---	---	---	5	11	9
New Zealand.....	109	175	135	2	11	1	55	41	204
Singapore.....	264	335	305	5	10	13	149	75	133
Other.....	202	38	48	3	22	---	48	33	35
Total.....	11,819	13,030	15,905	3,745	2,441	1,853	3,196	3,510	4,119
Grand Total.....	72,784	58,944	57,829	4,916	3,465	2,651	18,070	19,530	21,281

---Denotes not available, unknown or not applicable.

1/ Year Beginning July 1

October 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA

FILBERTS

WORLD FILBERT SITUATION

Production of filberts (hazelnuts) in the leading producing countries in 1984 is forecast to be 27 percent below the 1983 level. Smaller crops in Turkey, Italy and Spain result from the normal downturn in the production cycle after exceptionally large harvests last season. Filbert supplies in the major producing countries will be down approximately 11 percent from last season's level.

FILBERTS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Metric Tons, Inshell basis)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
ITALY								
1982/83.....	1,500	115,000	1,833	118,333	76,899	41,034	400	118,333
1983/84.....	400	120,000	3,000	123,400	82,000	40,400	1,000	123,400
1984/85.....	1,000	90,000	3,000	94,000	52,000	42,000	1,000	94,000
SPAIN								
1982/83.....	4,900	14,000	---	18,900	9,500	7,000	2,400	18,900
1983/84.....	2,400	31,000	---	33,400	18,000	10,300	5,100	33,400
1984/85.....	5,100	18,000	---	23,100	15,000	7,000	1,100	23,100
TURKEY								
1982/83.....	100,000	220,000	---	320,000	205,700	69,300	45,000	320,000
1983/84.....	45,000	420,000	---	465,000	240,000	90,000	135,000	465,000
1984/85.....	135,000	300,000	---	435,000	250,000	130,000	55,000	435,000
UNITED STATES								
1982/83.....	1,088	17,100	7,810	25,998	3,888	18,685	3,425	25,998
1983/84.....	3,425	7,440	9,330	20,195	3,436	15,886	873	20,195
1984/85.....	873	12,700	8,500	22,073	3,400	17,973	700	22,073
TOTAL								
1982/83.....	107,488	366,100	9,643	482,231	295,978	136,019	51,225	482,231
1983/84.....	51,225	578,440	12,330	641,995	343,436	156,625	141,973	641,995
1984/85.....	141,973	420,700	13,500	574,173	320,400	195,973	59,800	574,173

October 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

Turkey

Turkey, the leading filbert producing country, exported an estimated 17 percent more filberts in 1983/84 than in the previous year. Trade sources indicate that the large carryover stocks in Turkey will have no impact on export market supplies, as unsold stocks held by FKB at the end of a season are absorbed by the domestic market. The introduction of new products such as salted and roasted filberts has contributed to a steady increase in domestic consumption of filberts in Turkey. In addition, the practice of crushing surplus stocks for oil, though not economical, serves as a means of disposal, especially when quality deterioration leaves stocks unsuitable for export.

An estimated 25,000 tons of filberts were crushed for oil during 1982/83 and 40,000 tons during 1983/84. It is expected that at least 50,000 tons and up to 100,000 tons of the 1983 crop inventories will be crushed for oil. (The supply and distribution table accompanying this article indicates a 70,000 ton estimate which is included within the domestic consumption category.)

The Government's marketing policy on filberts consists of a guaranteed grower price, a minimum export price (MEP) and an export tax, as outlined in the table below:

	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84	1984/85
	(Turkish Liras)		(U.S. Dollars ^{1/})	
Grower price (per kg., inshell) ^{2/}	175	240	---	---
(Shelled equiv.-per 100 kg.)	35,000	48,000	124	110
Export tax (per 100 kg.)	---	---	110	100
Minimum export price (per 100 kg.)	---	---	220	240

^{1/} Exchange rate for converting guaranteed grower price to dollars is 282.2 Liras per dollar in 1983/84 and 435 liras in 1984/85. ^{2/} The price shown is the beginning of season opening price to growers, which is adjusted upward throughout the season to compensate for inflation.

The minimum grower price is established each season by the government and is administered by its marketing agent--the Union of Filbert Marketing Cooperatives (FISKOBIRLIK or FKB). Each year FKB receives funding from the government to purchase filberts from growers. These purchases, which in recent years have amounted to about half the crop, are processed and sold for export, on the domestic market, or in the case of unused or deteriorated stocks, crushed for oil. The export tax, intended to prevent excessive price increases within Turkey, has been imposed since the 1980/81 season. The purpose of the MEP is to prevent price competition among exporters.

The Turkish National Assembly last year passed a bill aimed at limiting the expansion of filbert growing areas which have recently extended to areas more economically useful for other crops. The provisions have not yet been implemented.

Italy

Italian exports of both inshell and shelled filberts rose significantly during the 1983/84 marketing year. In particular, shelled filberts, used in the destination countries by the processing industry, during September 1983-April 1984, increased by 11.5 percent from the same period the preceeding year. This occurred despite a sharp decline in shipments to West Germany, the chief Italian export market for filberts. Italian filbert exports to non-EC destinations continue to benefit from a European Community export subsidy. The

subsidy is 14.51 European Currency Units (ECU)--about \$10.91 per 100 kg. 1/ of shelled filberts (equal to about 4 or 5 percent of f.o.b. prices) and 7.50 ECU--about \$5.61 2/--per 100 kg. of inshell filberts.

The European Community represents a significant import market for shelled filberts, importing 90,147 tons in 1983. Turkey and other Mediterranean countries supplied over 99 percent of this total. Although Turkey is by far the most important supplier, EC imports from Italy show increases of 11 percent in 1982 and 32 percent in 1983.

United States

U.S. exports of shelled filberts were characterized by a significant drop of 31 percent while exports in the inshell category increased 24 percent during 1983/84, reflecting a 74 percent increase in shipments to West Germany and a 44 percent increase to Canada.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts have climbed steadily (54 percent in 1982/83, 22 percent in 1983/84) as have imports from Turkey which supplied 82 percent of imports in 1983/84. Imports from Turkey increased 42 percent in 1983/84. The 1984 filbert crop in the United States is estimated at 71 percent above the disease-damaged 1983 harvest. As a result, U.S. imports of filberts for 1984/85 are forecast to drop slightly from the previous year.

1/ Based on 1984/85 European Community green rates, an ECU equals 1,421 Italian lire. 2/ Based on September 1984 exchange rates, \$1 equals 1,890 Italian lire.

Dawn A. Gyawu, (202) 382-8911

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: IMPORTS OF SHELLED FILBERTS FROM ITALY AND FROM NON-EC COUNTRIES 1/

Country of Origin	1980	1981	1982	1983
Turkey.....	68,558	68,057	74,395	67,211
Italy.....	11,580	13,944	15,476	20,447
Spain.....	5,542	1,853	1,085	1,778
United States.....	105	80	0	58
Other.....	417	244	681	653
World.....	86,202	84,178	91,637	90,147

1/ 1980 Excludes imports from Greece

SOURCE: Statistics Office of the EC (NIMEXE)

October 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

FILBERTS: EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES
Years Beginning August 1
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	INSHELL				SHELLED		
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Australia.....	185	57		:	132	189	85
Canada.....	658	506	728	:	392	318	293
Germany, Fed Rep.....	437	411	717	:	88	51	94
Japan.....	---	3	---	:	---	20	---
Mexico.....	109	20	6	:	69	5	29
Venezuela.....	94	112	58	:	41	43	29
Other.....	90	<u>1/</u> 256	182	:	123	<u>2/</u> 383	168
Total.....	1,573	1,365	1,691	:	845	1,009	698

FILBERTS: IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES
Years Beginning August 1
(Metric Tons)

Country of Origin	INSHELL				SHELLED		
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
Italy.....	319	427	203	:	204	865	558
Spain.....	---	---	21	:	15	1	1
Turkey.....	---	---	---	:	1,572	2,073	2,941
Other.....	5	---	88	:	131	14	107
Total.....	324	427	312	:	1,922	2,953	3,607

---Denotes not available, unknown or not applicable

1/ Includes 137 tons to Netherlands. 2/ Includes 273 tons to Soviet Union.

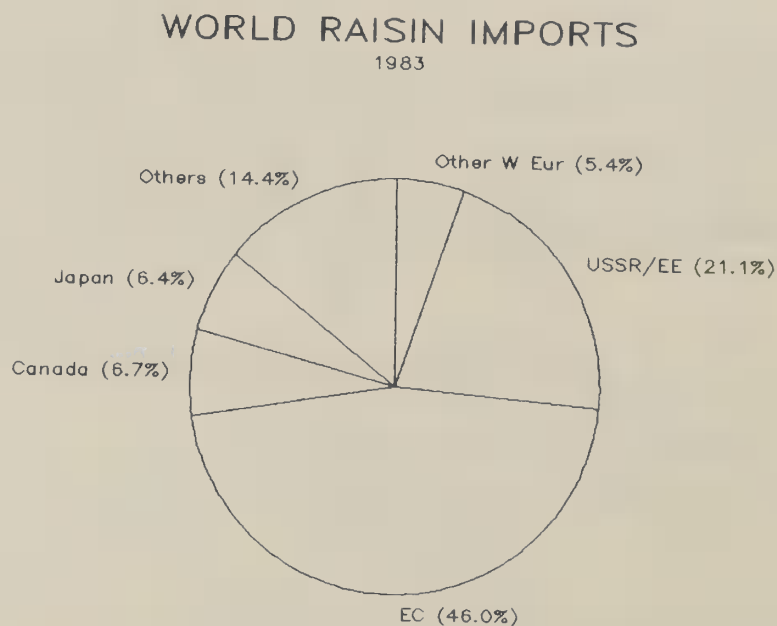
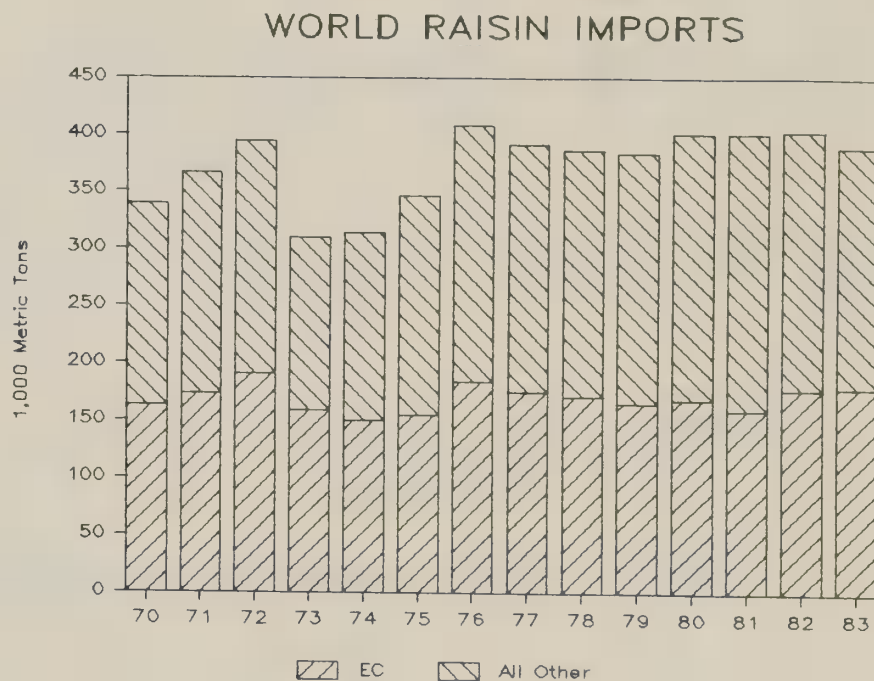
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

October 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

WORLD RAISIN TRADE

World raisin trade (excluding currants) has grown moderately during the past 3 decades, having risen from averages of around 270,000 metric tons per year in the 1950's to 310,000 or 320,000 tons in the 1960's and to 350,000 or 360,000 tons in the 1970's. Trade so far in the 1980's has been in the 380,000 to 400,000 tons per year range, above the 1970's average, but equal to the better years of that decade.



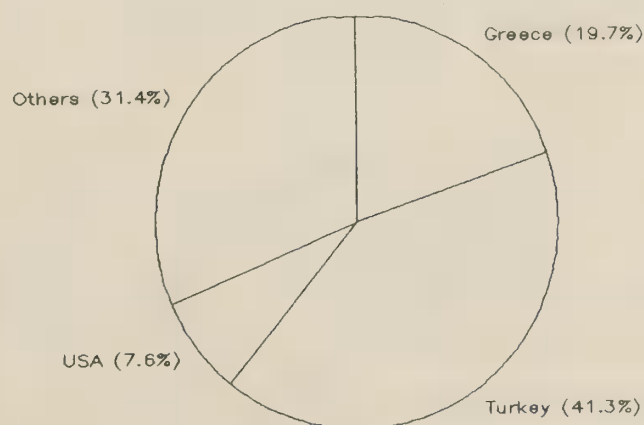
The European Community (EC), which accounted for 46 percent of world imports in 1983, is the most important destination for raisins moving in international trade. In 1983, the distribution of imports among the EC member states was as follows:

Country	Metric Tons 1/
United Kingdom.....	67,987
West Germany.....	44,880
Netherlands.....	19,963
Italy.....	15,798
France.....	14,862
Ireland.....	6,694
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5,040
Denmark.....	3,883
Total.....	179,377

1/ Net imports. Include imports from Greece but exclude imports which are reexported to other member states.

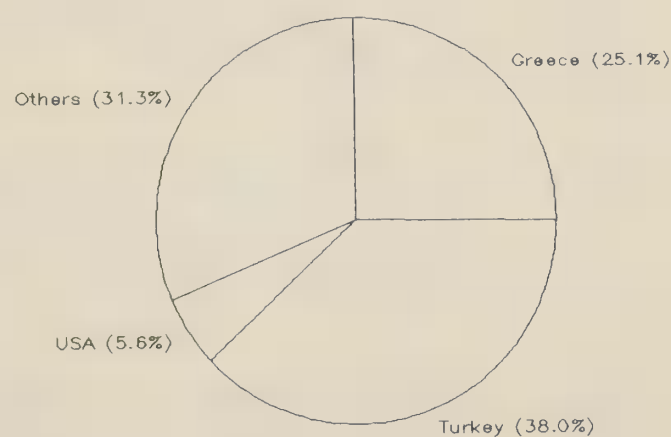
EC RAISIN IMPORTS

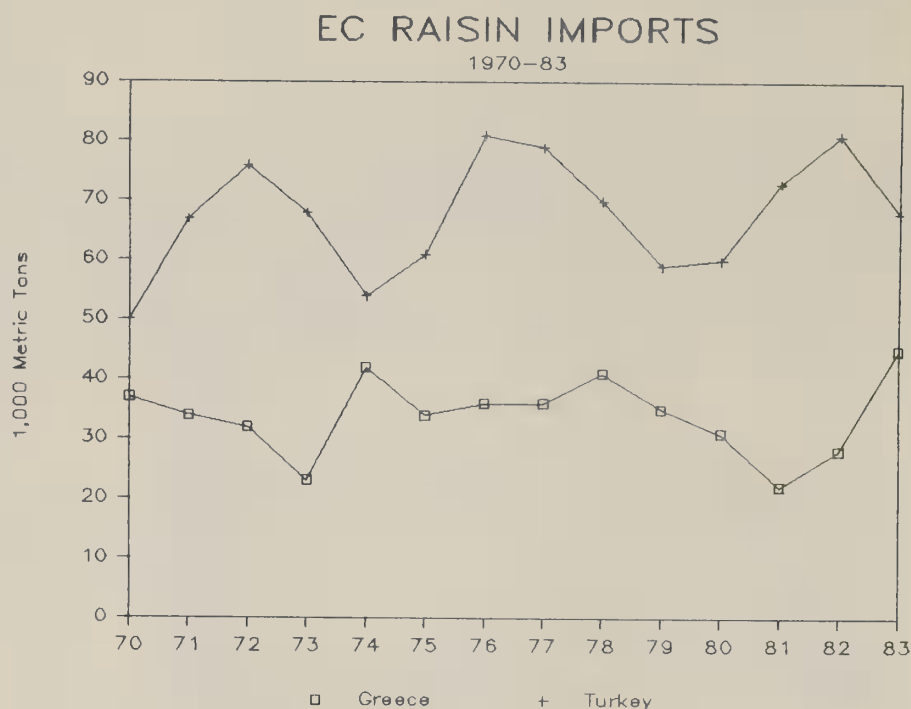
Average, 1973-82



EC RAISIN IMPORTS

1983





West Germany and the UK, combined, took 63 percent of Community imports. Turkey and Greece, which alone provide over 60 percent of EC imports, are the most important suppliers. These 2 countries, in turn, are highly dependent upon the EC for the disposal of their raisin crops. In 1970-80, prior to Greece's accession to the EC, the Community took an average of 84 percent of Turkey's raisin exports. Greece, which also has large outlets in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, sent 36 percent of its exports to the EC during the same period. Since accession in 1981 an increasing portion of Greece's exports appear to have been diverted to its EC partners.

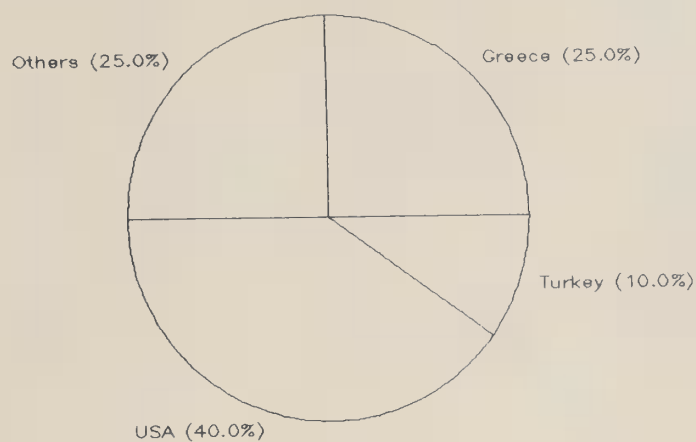
Eastern Europe and the USSR comprise the second largest importing region for raisins. The USSR in recent years has accounted for 60 to 70 percent of the entire region's raisin imports. Afghanistan now supplies about three-quarters of Soviet raisin imports. Imports into the rest of Eastern Europe have declined in the past few years because of unfavorable economic conditions there. Before 1981 Greece apparently accounted for well over half of shipments to these countries, but since then Greece's share of the East European market has declined.

Other West European countries account for a relatively small share of world raisin imports. This group of countries is important for the United States, however, because the United States is the largest source of imports. U.S. raisins are the market leader in Finland, Norway and Sweden, but trail behind Greece in Austria and Switzerland. The United States is also the leading supplier of raisins to Japan but is second to Australia in the Canadian market.

In 1983, European countries, including the Soviet Union, absorbed 72.5 percent of world raisin imports. By adding Canada and Japan, over 85 percent of the world's imports are accounted for. The remainder of the world's imports are spread among a large number of countries, the most important of which, in ranking order, are New Zealand, Pakistan, India, Iraq, the North African countries, Brazil, other South American countries, the United States, South Korea, China and the countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

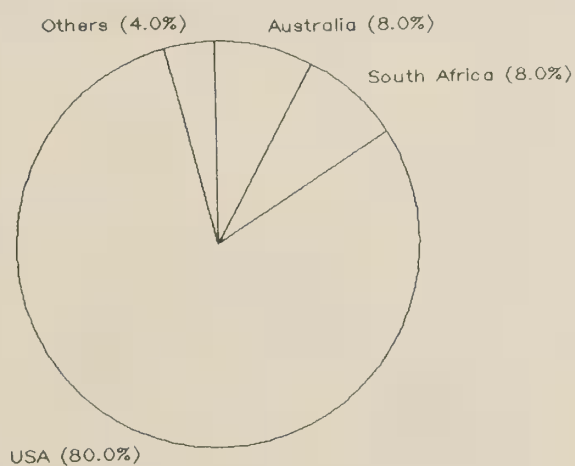
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE: RAISIN IMPORTS

1982



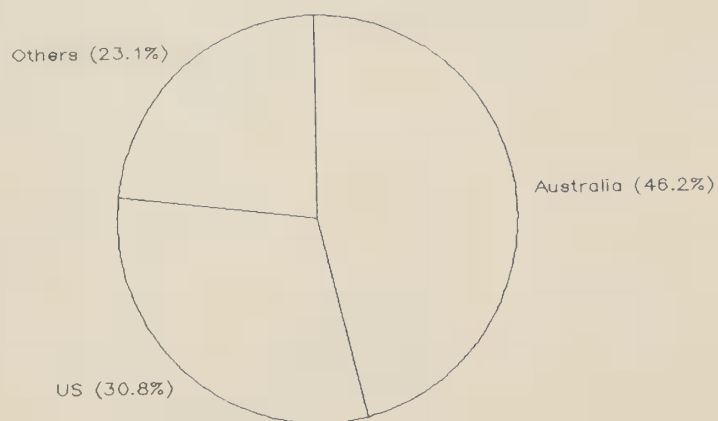
JAPAN: RAISIN IMPORTS

1983



CANADA: RAISIN IMPORTS

1983



RAISINS

Per capita consumption of raisins, as noted below, varies greatly from country to country.

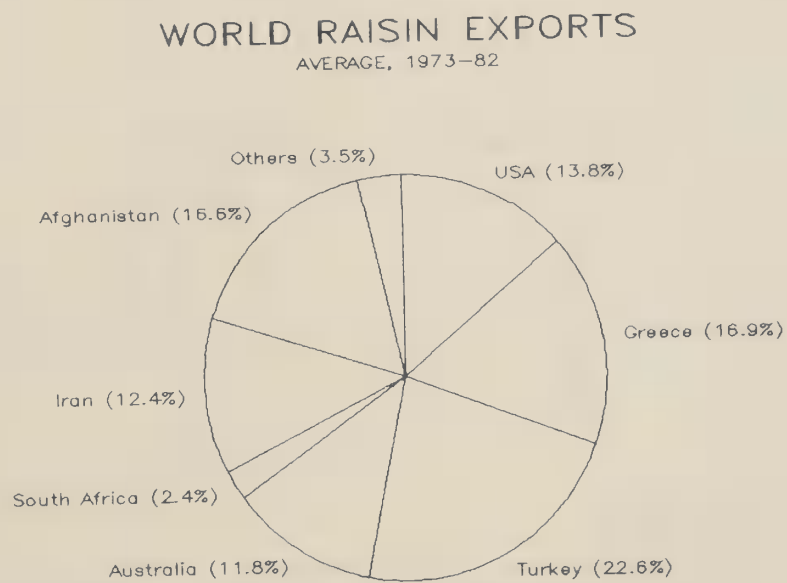
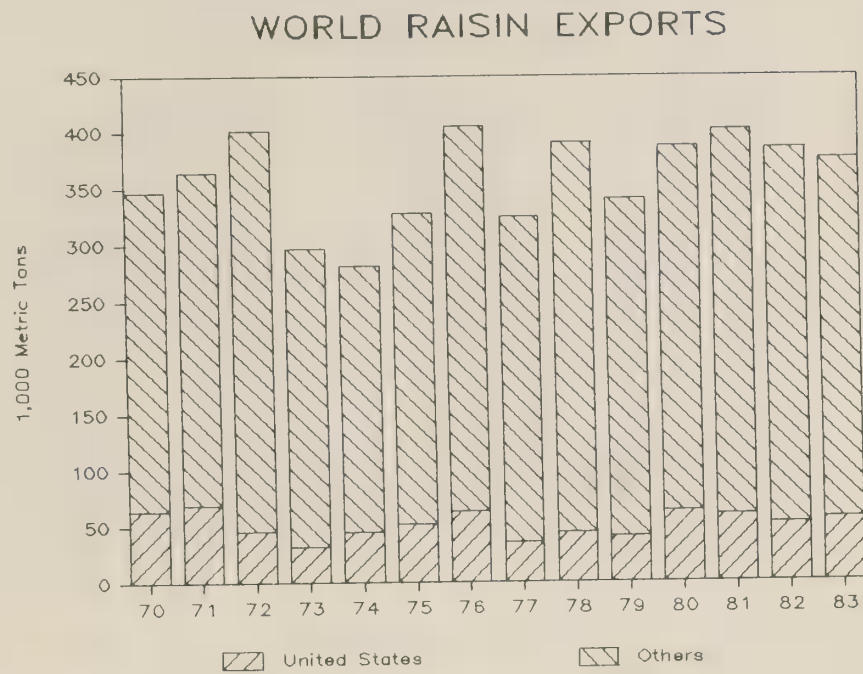
PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF RAISINS IN SELECTED COUNTRIES Annual Average, 1981-83

Country or Region	: Kilograms
New Zealand.....	2.17
United Kingdom.....	1.17
Canada.....	1.01
United States <u>1/</u>	0.82
Germany, West.....	0.71
Sweden.....	0.57
France.....	0.27
USSR.....	0.25
Italy.....	0.24
Japan.....	0.20

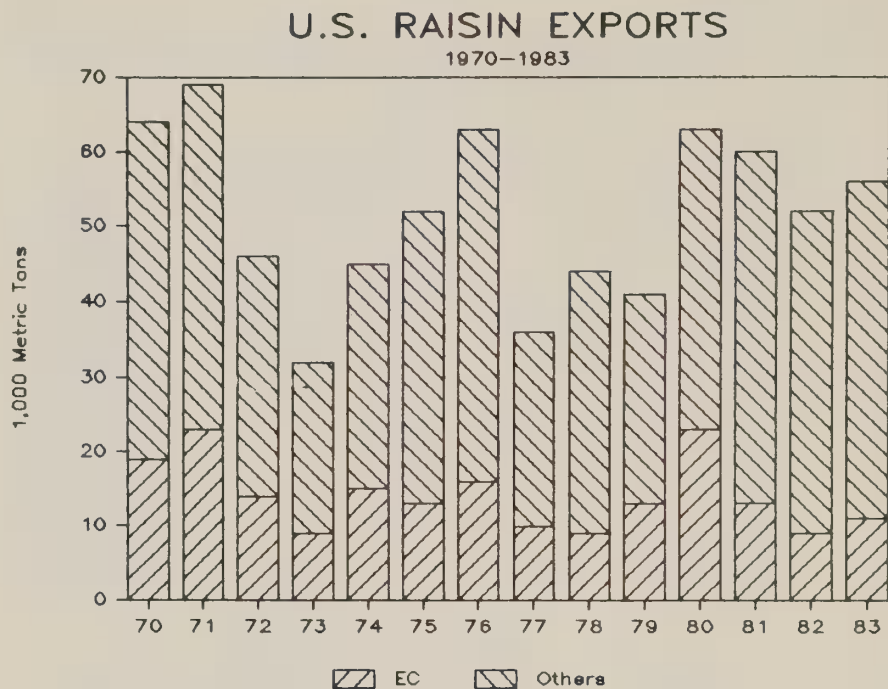
1/ Years beginning in August

SOURCE: United States from USDA, Economic Research Service. Other countries calculated by dividing net imports by population.

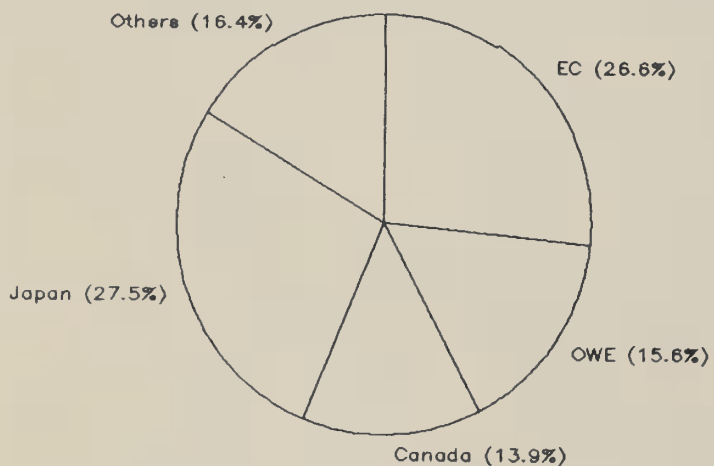
In 1973-82 the United States ranked fourth among the world's raisin exporters behind Turkey, Greece and Afghanistan. Between 1970 and 1983 the U.S. share of world trade ranged between 11 and 19 percent. The peak level was achieved in 1971. U.S. export destinations are quite diversified. In particular, the United States is much less dependent on the EC market than most other major raisin exporting countries. Japan, which took almost one-third of shipments in 1983, is the largest U.S. market. Another third of 1983 exports went to Western Europe.



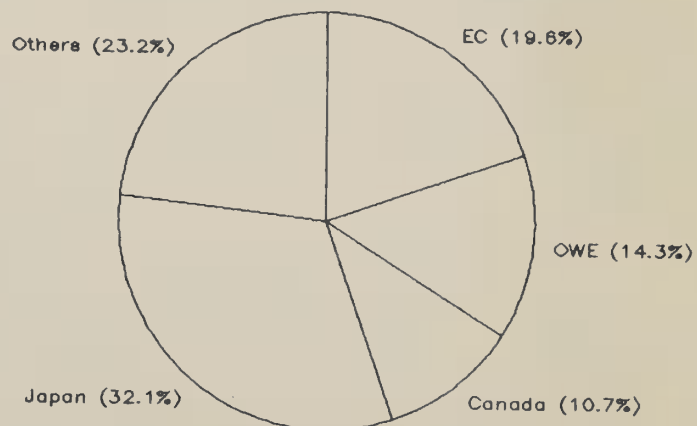
RAISINS



UNITED STATES: RAISIN EXPORTS
1973-82



UNITED STATES: RAISIN EXPORTS
1983



WORLD RAISIN IMPORTS ^{1/}

(1,000 Metric Tons)

Region or Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
SUMMARY														
EC.....	163	174	192	159	150	155	184	175	171	165	168	159	177	179
Other W. Europe.....	19	19	21	18	17	18	20	19	19	19	20	20	21	21
USSR E. Europe.....	76	94	88	51	80	96	110	101	99	104	122	118	97	82
Canada.....	21	19	24	24	16	19	24	23	22	24	23	23	26	26
Japan.....	20	22	27	20	15	23	27	19	23	18	22	22	23	25
Rest of World.....	40	39	43	38	36	35	43	55	53	54	46	59	59	56
Total.....	339	367	395	310	314	346	408	392	387	384	401	401	403	389
IMPORTS BY ORIGIN														
EC														
Turkey.....	50	67	76	68	54	61	81	79	70	59	60	73	81	68
Greece.....	37	34	32	23	42	34	36	36	41	35	31	22	28	45
Australia.....	34	26	38	18	10	20	24	12	21	14	28	14	26	25
Afghanistan.....	1	1	1	6	7	5	6	14	13	11	4	13	16	16
South Africa.....	4	4	4	5	---	3	2	2	5	8	13	13	11	12
United States.....	19	20	16	9	14	14	16	9	9	9	23	14	10	10
Iran.....	6	11	14	22	22	17	17	19	9	26	5	8	3	1
Other.....	12	11	10	8	1	1	2	4	3	3	4	2	2	2
Total.....	163	174	191	159	150	155	184	175	171	165	168	159	177	179
Other W. Europe ^{2/}														
United States.....	9	8	8	6	8	8	9	7	7	6	8	9	8	8
Greece.....	6	7	7	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4
Turkey.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Other.....	2	1	3	6	3	4	4	4	5	6	3	4	5	4
Total.....	18	18	20	17	16	17	19	18	18	18	18	19	20	20
USSR														
Afghanistan.....	15	16	13	13	16	18	20	22	26	38	55	66	44	39
Greece.....	NS	NS	NS	0	6	17	13	10	10	4	4	5	4	5
Iran.....	18	27	17	11	17	20	14	21	9	10	3	5	12	3
Turkey.....	10	14	16	6	4	8	6	8	5	8	6	1	4	1
Others.....	14	10	12	0	0	0	5	1	3	1	2	3	5	5
Total.....	57	67	58	30	43	63	58	62	53	61	70	80	69	52
Canada														
Australia.....	12	11	17	12	9	9	13	11	9	13	15	8	12	12
United States.....	6	6	5	6	7	8	8	8	6	6	8	13	9	8
Other.....	3	2	2	6	---	2	3	4	7	5	---	2	5	6
Total.....	21	19	24	24	16	19	24	23	22	24	23	23	26	26
Japan														
United States.....	18	19	15	4	11	17	21	8	16	7	17	17	16	20
Australia.....	---	1	5	6	2	4	3	2	4	4	3	2	3	2
South Africa.....	---	---	1	1	---	1	---	1	1	2	2	3	3	2
Other.....	2	2	6	9	2	1	3	8	2	5	---	---	1	1
Total.....	20	22	27	20	15	23	27	19	23	18	22	22	23	25

NS Indicates not specified

^{1/} Excludes currants. ^{2/} Includes only Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland

SOURCE: Official trade statistics, FAO and USDA estimates.

October 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

RAISINS

WORLD RAISIN EXPORTS 1/

(1,000 Metric Tons)

Region or Country	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
SUMMARY														
Afghanistan.....	31	27	35	35	42	36	59	60	57	67	68	86	76	70
Australia.....	57	45	74	40	27	41	53	30	46	39	57	31	54	55
Iran.....	30	40	40	45	39	50	56	50	55	41	40	30	32	---
Greece.....	71	76	76	43	61	66	63	43	73	58	55	65	72	76
South Africa.....	8	7	6	8	0	5	2	3	8	12	16	17	16	18
Turkey.....	69	86	112	85	60	69	97	89	91	71	74	98	65	---
United States.....	64	69	46	32	45	52	63	36	44	41	63	60	52	56
Others.....	17	14	12	9	7	9	12	14	16	12	14	14	18	---
Total.....	347	364	401	297	281	328	405	325	390	340	387	401	385	---
EXPORTS BY DESTINATION:														
Australia 2/														
EC.....	38	24	39	15	9	21	26	11	22	11	31	13	28	25
Canada.....	11	12	18	11	8	10	15	9	11	13	16	7	12	12
Japan.....	---	1	5	6	2	4	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	2
Other.....	8	8	12	8	8	6	9	8	9	12	8	9	11	16
Total.....	57	45	74	40	27	41	53	30	46	39	57	31	54	55
Greece 3/														
EC.....	32	30	26	15	26	30	19	14	24	20	14	39	47	53
Other W. Europe.....	1	1	1	---	1	1	1	2	1	1	---	1	3	3
USSR E. Europe.....	36	40	44	25	28	35	36	24	46	36	40	21	16	13
Other.....	2	5	5	3	6	0	7	3	2	1	1	4	6	7
Total.....	71	76	76	43	61	66	63	43	73	58	55	65	72	76
South Africa														
EC.....	4	4	4	5	---	3	2	2	6	8	13	13	11	12
Canada.....	3	2	1	2	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	1	2	2
Japan.....	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	1	2	2	3	2	2
Others.....	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	1	2
Total.....	8	7	6	8	---	5	2	3	8	12	16	17	16	18
Turkey 4/														
EC.....	51	66	82	65	55	58	86	75	73	55	58	83	41	---
Other W. Europe.....	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	---
USSR E. Europe.....	16	16	20	5	3	8	6	6	7	8	12	3	4	---
Canada.....	---	---	---	2	---	1	3	2	6	1	---	2	2	---
Japan.....	---	---	3	5	---	---	---	4	1	1	---	---	---	---
Other.....	1	2	5	7	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	7	8	---
Total.....	69	86	112	85	60	69	97	89	91	70	74	98	65	---
United States														
EC.....	19	23	14	9	15	13	16	10	9	13	23	13	9	11
Other W. Europe.....	8	8	7	7	8	8	10	6	7	6	8	9	7	8
Canada.....	5	6	6	4	6	8	8	6	6	7	7	9	7	8
Japan.....	19	21	12	7	11	16	22	7	16	9	15	16	15	18
Other.....	13	11	7	5	5	7	7	7	6	6	10	13	14	13
Total.....	64	69	46	32	45	52	63	36	44	41	63	60	52	56

1/ Excludes currants except for small amounts exported by the United States and South Africa. 2/ Includes sultana and lexia raisins. 3/ Data for 1981/83 are from the statistical office of the European Communities, NIMEXE. 4/ Includes only sultana raisins.

SOURCE: Official trade statistics, FAO, and USDA estimates.

U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS
AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS
AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
PEARS, CANNED (JUNE 1)	77	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	146	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	47	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	42	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	64	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	132	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PIEAAPPLE, CANNED (JUNE 1)	502	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	134	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	107	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GREECE.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	28	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	107	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	134	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	89	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	772	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND	144	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	56	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	55	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	56	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	264	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	154	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHERRIES, MARACHINO, CANNED (JULY 1)	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CANADA.....	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	51	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	95	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	188	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS
AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	SEASON- 1983	AUGUST	CHANGE FROM 1983
	1983	1984	1983	1984	AUGUST- 1983

TOMATOES, WHOLE, FND (JULY 1)	162	712	612	-71	-14
CANADA.....	1	1	2	2	1
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	1	2	2	1
DENMARK.....	1	1	2	2	1
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	2	2	1
COTHER.....	1	1	2	2	1
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	2	2	1
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	2	2	1
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	1	2	2	1
FRANCE.....	1	1	2	2	1
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	2	2	1
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	2	2	1
IRELAND.....	1	1	2	2	1
HONG KONG.....	1	1	2	2	1
JAPAN.....	1	1	2	2	1
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	2	2	1
WORLD TOTAL.....	1	1	2	2	1

TOMATO PASTE & PULP, CANNED	1,234	727	1,236	-61	-25
CANADA.....	1	1	2	2	1
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	1	2	2	1
DENMARK.....	1	1	2	2	1
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	2	2	1
COTHER.....	1	1	2	2	1
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	2	2	1
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	2	2	1
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	1	2	2	1
FRANCE.....	1	1	2	2	1
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	2	2	1
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	2	2	1
IRELAND.....	1	1	2	2	1
HONG KONG.....	1	1	2	2	1
JAPAN.....	1	1	2	2	1
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	2	2	1
WORLD TOTAL.....	1	1	2	2	1

ASPARAGUS, CANNED (APRIL 1)	13	43	53	-10C	+314
CANADA.....	1	1	2	2	1
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	1	2	2	1
DENMARK.....	1	1	2	2	1
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	2	2	1
COTHER.....	1	1	2	2	1
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	2	2	1
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	2	2	1
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	1	2	2	1
FRANCE.....	1	1	2	2	1
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	2	2	1
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	2	2	1
IRELAND.....	1	1	2	2	1
HONG KONG.....	1	1	2	2	1
JAPAN.....	1	1	2	2	1
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	2	2	1
WORLD TOTAL.....	1	1	2	2	1

CORN, CANNED (AUG 1)	75	3,390	1,452	-10C	-10C
CANADA.....	1	1	2	2	1
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	1	2	2	1
DENMARK.....	1	1	2	2	1
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	2	2	1
COTHER.....	1	1	2	2	1
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	2	2	1
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	2	2	1
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	1	2	2	1
FRANCE.....	1	1	2	2	1
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	2	2	1
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	2	2	1
IRELAND.....	1	1	2	2	1
HONG KONG.....	1	1	2	2	1
JAPAN.....	1	1	2	2	1
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	2	2	1
WORLD TOTAL.....	1	1	2	2	1

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS,
AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	SEASON- 1983	AUGUST	CHANGE FROM 1983
	1983	1984	1983	1984	AUGUST- 1983

POTATO FLAKES AND GRANULES (CCT 1)	70	29	559	723	-64
CANADA.....	234	359	5450	476	429
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	234	359	5450	476	429
DENMARK.....	27	18	183	183	0
OTHER EUROPE.....	27	18	183	183	0
COTHER.....	27	18	183	183	0
TOTAL EUROPE.....	27	18	183	183	0
LATIN AMERICA.....	27	18	183	183	0
BELGIUM-LUX.....	27	18	183	183	0
FRANCE.....	27	18	183	183	0
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	27	18	183	183	0
NETHERLANDS.....	27	18	183	183	0
IRELAND.....	27	18	183	183	0
HONG KONG.....	27	18	183	183	0
JAPAN.....	27	18	183	183	0
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	27	18	183	183	0
WORLD TOTAL.....	27	18	183	183	0

CATIONS, DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)...					
CANADA.....	224	234	1,361	1,806	+5
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	333	742	4,363	5,033	+123
BELGIUM-LUX.....	72	40	123	85	+211
DENMARK.....	3	2	135	104	-30
FRANCE.....	71	4	227	66	***
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	71	405	1,596	1,837	+65
GREECE.....	---	---	14	12	---
IRELAND.....	1	3	116	124	+97
ITALY.....	---	---	59	90	---
NETHERLANDS.....	62	57	474	546	+37
UNITED KINGDOM.....	173	197	1,704	2,133	+14
OTHER EUROPE.....					
FINLAND.....	7	---	142	85	-100
NORWAY.....	21	20	180	174	-5
SWEDEN.....	42	45	441	378	-17
OTHER.....	68	42	813	775	-38
TOTAL EUROPE.....	970	939	5,939	6,445	+78
LATIN AMERICA.....	3	2	168	217	+45
PACIFIC.....	---	29	225	319	+53
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	4	---
JAPAN.....	134	230	859	1,371	+72
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	79	115	1,140	981	+46
WORLD TOTAL.....	951	1,449	9,691	11,145	+52

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS
AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983		1984		1983		1984		CHANGE FROM 1983 AUGUST	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984

(IN METRIC TONS)

PERCENT

ORANGE OIL (NCV 1)

CANADA.....	1	1	76	23	41	+9	+79
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	82	2	22	22	655	-7	-20
BELGIUM-LUX.....	2	2	16	17	16	+1	-27
DENMARK.....	11	11	33	96	33	-9	-69
FRANCE.....	23	23	206	204	204	-24	-1
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	2	2	10	11	10	+	-9
IRELAND.....	2	2	16	16	16	+	+
ITALY.....	2	2	406	42	244	+20	-40
NETHERLANDS.....	42	51	123	123	123	-10	+131
UNITED KINGDOM.....	2	2	54	54	54	+	+
OTHER EUROPE.....	3	3	2	2	2	+	-20
FINLAND.....	7	7	298	119	298	+890	+150
SWEDEN.....	1	1	961	961	961	+18	+2
OTHER.....	2	2	392	485	485	-72	+24
TOTAL EUROPE.....	84	100	392	485	485	-72	+24
LATIN AMERICA.....	32	23	6	6	6	+	+157
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	2	2	13	13	13	+	-81
HONG KONG.....	27	12	309	309	309	-54	-17
JAPAN.....	9	64	218	218	218	+64	+72
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	203	201	2,033	2,033	2,033	-1	+6
WORLD TOTAL.....	203	201	2,033	2,033	2,033	-1	+6

LEMON OIL (NCV 1)

CANADA.....	10	10	38	38	38	+	-5
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	37	48	432	432	432	+31	+15
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	1	1	1	1	+	+48
DENMARK.....	2	2	27	27	27	+	+142
FRANCE.....	1	9	8	8	8	-100	-10
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	9	33	33	33	+	+21
IRELAND.....	1	1	52	52	52	-100	+24
ITALY.....	35	35	288	288	288	-1	+4
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	16	16	16	+	-100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	3	3	16	16	16	+	-100
OTHER EUROPE.....	3	3	16	16	16	+	-100
FINLAND.....	13	13	447	447	447	+31	+15
SWEDEN.....	48	48	58	58	58	+	+136
OTHER.....	12	24	1	1	1	+	-28
TOTAL EUROPE.....	75	100	6	6	6	-100	+35
LATIN AMERICA.....	5	13	99	99	99	+136	+49
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	3	17	633	633	633	+641	+
HONG KONG.....	55	102	1,280	1,280	1,280	+86	+137
JAPAN.....	55	55	55	55	55	+	+
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	55	55	55	55	55	+	+
WORLD TOTAL.....	55	55	55	55	55	+	+

SINGLE-STRENGTH JUICES

ORANGE (NCV 1)

CANADA.....	78,638	78,638	673,772	673,772	673,772	---	-25
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	32,167	32,167	1,562,440	1,562,440	1,562,440	-62	-10
BELGIUM-LUX.....	3,607	3,607	10,121	10,121	10,121	---	+43
DENMARK.....	28,560	28,560	7,773	7,773	7,773	---	+
FRANCE.....	81,779	81,779	1,421,679	1,421,679	1,421,679	-65	-11
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	3,494	3,494	63,031	63,031	63,031	---	---
IRELAND.....	3,340	3,340	7,794	7,794	7,794	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	2,665	2,665	2,665	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	65,335	65,335	65,335	---	-41
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	4,735	4,735	4,735	---	-9
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	60,117	60,117	60,117	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	34,720	34,720	34,720	---	-7
SWEDEN.....	---	---	223,496	223,496	223,496	-46	-64
OTHER.....	---	---	43,544	43,544	43,544	---	-14
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	64,039	64,039	64,039	---	-32
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	15,064	15,064	15,064	---	-55
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	19,471	19,471	19,471	---	+16
HONG KONG.....	---	---	150,752	150,752	150,752	---	-66
JAPAN.....	---	---	441,635	441,635	441,635	---	-23
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	248,782	248,782	248,782	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	4,784	4,784	4,784	---	---

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS
AUGUST AND SEASON-AUGUST 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983		1984		1983		1984		CHANGE FROM 1983 AUGUST	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984

(IN METRIC TONS)

PERCENT

GARLIC DEHYDRATED (JPN 1)

CANADA.....	69	56	437	432	-18	-1	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	33	129	395	781	+286	+53	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	3	13	3	52	+	+	---
DENMARK.....	3	6	22	24	-100	+214	---
FRANCE.....	30	35	130	130	+	+	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	265	265	+15	+104	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	5	5	+	+	---
ITALY.....	---	---	2	2	+	+	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	143	64	---	-55	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	86	221	---	+157	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	25	18	-100	-30	---
FINLAND.....	5	---	3	3	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	27	42	-100	+56	---
SWEDEN.....	1	10	43	87	+441	+101	---
OTHER.....	2	138	493	911	+240	+85	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	41	142	89	368	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	6	6	+	+	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	---	---	1	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	17	72	44	135	+331	+206	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	51	93	358	534	+84	+64	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	177	541	1,408	2,465	+205	+75	---

PRUNES (AUG1)

CANADA.....	197	225	197	225	+14	+14	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1,839	2,808	1,839	2,808	+969	+969	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	31	100	31	100	+224	+224	---
DENMARK.....	32	179	32	179	+451	+451	---
FRANCE.....	96	58	96	58	-40	-40	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	524	397	524	397	-24	-24	---
GREECE.....	48	---	48	---	-100	-100	---
IRELAND.....	---	16	---	16	+	+	---
ITALY.....	196	1,035	196	1,035	+428	+428	---
NETHERLANDS.....	335	552	335	552	+64	+64	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	576	472	576	472	-18	-18	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	240	410	240	410	+65	+65	---
FINLAND.....	120	97	120	97	-19	-19	---
NORWAY.....	244	301	244	301	+23	+23	---
SWEDEN.....	339	314	339	314	-7	-7	---
OTHER.....	2,791	3,970	2,791	3,970	+41	+41	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	34	43	34	43	+28	+28	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	58	13	58	13	-78	-78	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	21	---	21	---	-100	-100	---
HONG KONG.....	783	839	783	839	+7	+7	---
JAPAN.....	207	364	207	364	+71	+71	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	4,091	5,405	4,091	5,405	+32	+32	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	4,091	5,405	4,091	5,405	+32	+32	---

RAISINS (AUG1)

CANADA.....	494	494	494	494	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	19	19	19	19	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	265	265	265	265	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	228	228	228	228	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	189	225	189	225	+19	+19	---
NORWAY.....	149	342	149	342	+129	+129	---
SWEDEN.....	318	318	318	318	-2	-2	---
OTHER.....	6	53	6	53	+745	+745	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	6	2,546	6	2,546	+78	+78	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	92	60	92	60	-35	-35	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	19	36	19	36	+90	+90	---
HONG KONG.....	13	34	13	34	+159	+159	---
JAPAN.....	300	1,233	300	1,233	+312	+312	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	371	371	371	371	+2	+2	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	2,721	4,784	2,721	4,784	+76	+76	---

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

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